The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 1977. THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1888. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.
10] HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND. ..... 3,900,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. | S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. | J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | L. POESNECKER, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. | N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
Hon. A. P. MCEWEN. | E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888. [8

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.
3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [9

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself in this Colony as a CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR.

A. DENISON,
A. M. Inst. C.E.
61, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888. [671

NOTICE.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of HAHN, PIRON & Co. has ceased from this day.

E. PIRON.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

I HAVE this day taken over the Business of HAHN, PIRON & Co., and will carry on the same in future under the Style of

A. HAHN,
Dealer in Pianos and Musical Instruments.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [589

Intimations.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.
" Drab Felt Hats.
Black, Brown Drab and Grey Hard Felt Hats.
Terai and other Soft Felts.
Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.
Silk Umbrellas from $5 each, over 100 to choose from.
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.
Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.
Over Coatings, Light & Heavy.
Ulster Tweeds.
Fine Black Diagonal & Corkscrew for Dress Suits.
Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings.
Fancy & Check Tweed Suitings.
Trouserings in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain.
Cricketing Flannel, Stripes, Checks and Plain.
White and Fancy Vestings.
French Printed Shirtings.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Ready Made Ulsters in Stock.
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.
Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Travelling Cases, all sizes.
Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants.
Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy and Colors.
Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread Half-Hose.
White Dress Shirts.
Lacing & Elastic-side Walking Boots and Shoes.
Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots.
Patent Leather Boots & Shoes.
Dancing Pumps, all sizes.
Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT. LANG & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888 [91

W. BREWER.

MORE CHEAP AND USEFUL BOOKS.

OLIPHANT'S Literary History of England, 3 vols., pub. 31/6 ..... $ 5.00
Muspratt's Chemistry, 2 vols., pub. £4 ..... 13.00
Colquhoun's Across Chryse, pub. 32/, 2 vols 4.50
Scientific Industries Explained, pub. 7/, 2 vols 1.50
Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, ½ bound Morocco, pub. at 7/6 ..... 1.50
Penley's Sketching from Nature beautifully illust., pub. 15/ 2.00
Ainsworth's Universal Gazeteer, ½ Morocco, pub. 15/ 3.00
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, ½ Russia, pub. £2.2.0 ..... 12.00
General Gordon's Diary in China, pub. 5/ 1.00
Scott's Poetical Works large print ed., pub. 5/ 1.00
Higginson's Hist. of the United States of America illust., pub. 21/ 2.50
Harris' Complete Dental Surgery, pub. 25/ 2.00
Scientific American, Vol. for 1886, pub. $6, ½ bound 3.50
Robertson's History of Scotland, full Calf, 2 vols. pub. 3/ 3/0 ..... 6.00

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1888 [100

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

TRANSPOSING SCREW TUNED PIANOS.

WITH Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments, being specially built for damp and hot climates by the celebrated works of

WILLIAM SCHÖNLEIN,
"BERLIN."

We invite the public before making any rash purchase to come and try these first class Pianos.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1888 [27

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

KINNEY'S STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES.

AND

TO ARRIVE BY THE "AJAX"

COPE'S "GOLDEN CLOUD."

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1888 [7

THE STERLING
ORIENTAL CORSET
(REGISTERED)

A SPECIALITY for
WARM CLIMATES or EVENING WEAR
Made from an entirely New Fabric, combining strength with lightness.
Sterling
None genuine unless Stamped with the Trade Mark.

ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE STOCK of the "STERLING ORIENTAL CORSET," IN RIDING, TENNIS, HAIDEE and ACME.
Also, THE "PHANTOM BUSTLE" and the new "CURETTA" AND "VESTINA" BODICE.

ROSE & CO.,
37-39, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1888. [40

W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS "These refrigerators are constructed upon strictly scientific principles and produce better results with less ice than any others."
Star Ice Cream Freezers.
Clifford Canopy Hammocks.
"A Luxury for the lawn or Verandah."
Bathing Tents.
Electric Spring Lounges.
American Spring Mattrasses.
Panama, Victor and Novelty Cots.
American Folding Beds and Wardrobes Combined.
Electric Lamps.
Saratoga Trunks, Steamer Trunks, Canvas Portmanteaus, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1888. [6

Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY
In connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD.,
Agents, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [150

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $240,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [877

IMPAIRED VISION.

MR. LAWRENCE, of the Firm of LAWRENCE and MAYO, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS, of London, Calcutta, and Bombay, will arrive in Hongkong on or about the 21st July, and will stay at the Hongkong Hotel.
Singapore, 3rd July, 1888. [600

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"DEUTEROS,"

Captain Iwersen, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON & Co.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1888. [685

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"

Captain W. von Schuktmann, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 14th July.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1888. [4

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"WINGSANG,"

Captain D'A. de St. Croix, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1888. [686

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE British Steamer

"AFGHAN,"

Captain Roy, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1888. [634

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWO,"

R. H. Machugh, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1888. [694

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and taking through Cargo to QUEENSLAND PORTS, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"GUTHRIE,"

Captain H. Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 16th July, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1888. [682

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KHIVA"

will leave for the above places on MONDAY, the 16th July, at NOON.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1888. [691

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

Cuming, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, about the 24th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1888. [475

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Dowling, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, about the 30th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1888. [595

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Ship

"ELECTRA,"

Jones, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888. [668

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Aa I. British Bark

"E. J. SPENCE,"

Gill, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888. [669

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"C. C. CHAPMAN,"

Hichborn, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [550

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"WANDERING JEW,"

Nichols, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Ports, and will have a quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888. [551

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 28th July, at THREE P.M.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 350.00
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1888.

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "PEKIN," Captain P. Harris, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, VIA SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on SATURDAY, the 14th July, at NOON.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.
For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 5th July, 1888 [3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF SYDNEY"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 19th July, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 350.00
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888 [1

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON THURSDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1888, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain O. Pohle, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 4 P.M., and Parcels until 10 P.M., on the 1st August, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1888. [4

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 3, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [07

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat, it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects. It is also a useful Toilet Article for the complexion.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 11th July 1888. [5

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in the day's issue not later than Three o'Clock so as to secure their early publication in the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1888.

THE cholera scare which has been *the* topic of the town for weeks past, is almost a facsimile of that which visited Hongkong in 1882. *Metoikis metoikis*, the old visitor is again at our gates, and has wellnigh got admission. That old adage—'Put a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to Hades'—may be well applied to this insidious disorder, which is the bane of all tropical climates. Once set a-going, the beggarly bacillus is apt to sweep and devastate everything in its track. The best policy has hitherto consisted in checking its initial progress, for when bacillus has once fairly taken root, whole cities have been sacrificed before the arch-enemy could be driven out.

The cholera scare has been productive of some good, inasmuch as it has induced those inhabitants of this island who understand how infectious diseases are spread, to adopt a series of preventatives, such as to examine and purify their water supplies, to govern their appetites for eating and drinking, to admit pure air in abundance into their houses, in a word to surround themselves with certain physical and hygienical conditions which practically insulate them, if they do not altogether safeguard them from the ravages of the infectious germ. It thus happens that whenever cholera alights in the Far Eastern settlements, the European communities suffer very little, are very slightly affected by the dread epidemic, in comparison with the native populations.

The natives are by far the most numerous victims; and why? Because their surroundings invite disease and help the spread of epidemics; because through their proverbial neglect of hygienic necessities, they do not alter their mode of living or their diet to suit the requirements of the times, but live in the midst of contagion and die from it, as if nothing extraordinary happened. It may be said that they are, after all, fully entitled to live and die as they please; but we question these rights of theirs while living in close contact with a European population, and in a European colony. That the Chinese population by which we are surrounded in Hongkong will become a terrible focus of infection unless prompt and sweeping sanitary measures be brought to bear on them, unless their habitations, their mode of living, their eatables, and particularly their water supply, be controlled by an energetic Sanitary Board, there can be no manner of doubt. Cholera, like fever, small-pox, and other contagious diseases, flourishes most amidst dirt, bad ventilation, foul air, and impure water. With such a glaring cause of the spread of disease among us, have we any reason to complain of the deterioration of the climate of Hongkong, of the increase in the rate of mortality, and other local woes? Hongkong is healthy enough but for its inhabitants, a large number of whom are the indirect causes of all our epidemics. If we would but tap the parent sources of the disorder and leave the streamlets to follow their course, a better state of things would be sure to ensue. The *bacillus* or the microbe has to be efficiently checked in its initiatory career of devastation, or else it is apt to ride roughshod through the whole colony and bring about those hecatombs it produced in Spain, Italy and France only a couple of years ago.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

THE HEALTH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

LONDON, July 9th.

Sir Morell Mackenzie has informed an English journalist that the Emperor of Germany suffers from an aural malady.

TROUBLES IN ZULULAND.

The rebellion in Zululand is spreading seriously.

(From *Straits Times*.)

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LONDON, July 1st.

About three thousand persons assembled on Saturday at Trafalgar Square, at the instance of Messrs. Conybeare and Saunders, who inveighed against the closing of the Square to public meetings. Sharp scuffles took place between the police and the crowd, and several arrests were made.

PARLIAMENT.

The Right Honorable James Lowther has been elected for the Isle of Thanet division of Kent in place of the late Colonel King Harman.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 3rd.

The election of twenty of M. Ferry's party on the Budget Committee is regarded as a severe reverse to the Cabinet.

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 3rd.

Mr. Balfour introduced a Bill for raising large loans for Arterial Drainage in Ireland.

LIBEL CASE.

The case of O'Donnell versus *The Times* has commenced. Damages claimed £50,000.

ZULULAND.

July 4th.

There has been severe fighting in Zululand, and the British force, consisting for the most part of native levies, has been totally routed by the rebel Ishingana.

Both sides lost heavily.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE are informed that the steamer *Glenogle* arrived at London yesterday afternoon, 32 days from Foochow.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. A report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue.

WE are informed by the *Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express* that in consequence of the increased tax on native tobacco, which came in force on the 1st inst., about 30 retail stores have been closed in Nagasaki.

THE survey of the steamship *Devawongse*, now in dock, is not yet completed. It has been found, however, that her keel will have to be entirely removed, and most of the plates on her bottom. Altogether the repairs will be extensive and expensive.

A CHINESE carpenter, aged 27, who had been convicted in this colony on three different occasions for assault with intent to rob, for house breaking, for felony, and who had afterwards been deported was found this morning at 6 o'clock taking the air at British Kowloon. The charge being proved—that of returning from banishment—Mr. Sercombe-Smith sent him to gaol with hard labour for one year.

TO-DAY fifteen coolies were run in for gambling, on the 11th inst., at No. 30, First Street. P. S. McDonald proved having found them playing fantan; when Mr. Sercombe-Smith sent the two leaders of the gang to gaol with six weeks hard labour, and fined the others 50 cents each. The two first might have got off with a fine of $50, but they found money too far away to reach. The informers came in for five dollars each in recognition of their meritorious services.

THE Portuguese transport *India*, which has been conveying troops to Macao, and is now docked at Kowloon, is an example of the skill of Lusitanian officers. She steamed thousands of miles, hundreds of passengers being on board, with the pistons of her engines actually pounding against the bottoms of the cylinders, the bearings having worn away unnoticed. As with ordinary wear they would last six or seven years, it is evident that the engineers in charge must have been grossly negligent.

THIS morning Mr. Sercombe-Smith sent a coolie to gaol for fourteen days with hard labour for stealing a piece of salt fish from a junkman at British Kowloon, and then throwing two stones at the owner, for chasing him. The stones hit the fellow on the head. Defendant's story was, that he was hurrying by the complainant's pile of fish, when the latter took a big one out of a bundle and hit him with it:—he ran away, of course, to save getting another blow. This yarn was considered to be good—but not good enough.

OUR Macao correspondent writes us that exciting scenes are expected to take place next Sunday at the Holy City in connection with the election of a deputy to represent the colony in the Lisbon Parliament. It was said the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company would send an extra steamer on Sunday, as a great number of passengers had signified their intention of crossing over to witness the quaint ceremonies of a Portuguese ballot. Our correspondent now hears that the Macao Harbour Office had received instructions from that peculiarly constituted institution the *Fazenda Publica*, to levy a tax of from $50 to $60 on all excursion steamers reaching the shores of the Holy City, a fact which appears to have acted as a deterrent on the Directors of the Steamboat Company, who have since given up the idea of sending an extra steamer to the neighbouring colony on Sunday.

ONE thousand and eighty seven Chinese coolies arrived at Singapore on the inst. in the steamers *Phra Chom Klao*, and *Glucksburg*, from Swatow and Amoy respectively.

AN Emergency meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, to-morrow, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

LAST night a Lecture was given on "Ancient English History" by the Hon. E. L. O'Malley in the Garrison Theatre. Colonel Craster occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer who traced the history of the Britons from the earliest times to the Saxon period. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to him at the close.

SAYS the *Straits Times*:—"While at Singapore hope deferred makes the heart sick of waiting for the long promised heavy guns to arm our forts, Ceylon has been far more fortunate in gaining the ear of the Home Government. By last advices, the steamer *India* had arrived at Colombo with two 18-ton guns for the battery at Trincomalee. As matters now stand, Singapore may wait long before anything of the kind happens here."

YESTERDAY an opium divan keeper was found by the excise officers in possession of 68 taels of opium dross without having a permit from the farmer. On the man being brought before Mr. Sercombe-Smith this morning, and the charge clearly brought home, he was ordered to plank down one hundred Mexicans or to go into retirement for two months. As soon as he saw what things were like inside, he remembered he had some spare cash somewhere.

THE *China Mule's* idea of calling attention to any little local nuisance is to publish, in its senile sensational way, a series of conundrums in big type, with fourteen notes of exclamation after the sapient question "Does the Governor know." He very seldom does know, nor does anyone outside that—well, let us call it so for euphony—newspaper office, referred to. If "Brownie" is capable of taking a hint we would suggest that a much better way of acting as overseer-general would be to draw attention in temperate language to any matters where improvement is desirable. A hint is enough for most of our officials—saving always the late lamented Alfred—and we feel sure that we need only point out to the authorities that in Queen's Road and Praya Central there has recently grown a most obstructive crop of poles, props, and scaffolds, to ensure their being quickly reduced to more reasonable limits. Courtesy costs nothing, "Does 'Brownie' know?".

IF the Circus was good before it is superlatively good now, as the crowded and appreciative audience who attended the re-opening last night will unanimously testify. The performances of the latest additions to the company were really rehearsals, the lowering of the tent whilst a typhoon was impending preventing their practising. But they came off with flying colours. Miss Gladys Fratez awakened the most interest, her trapeze act being both graceful and daring. Unfortunately the concluding feat—gliding down a fifty-foot inclined wire when hanging by her teeth—was cut short by an accident, a kink in the wire jerking the pulley, causing the lady to fall and injure her ankle. Her little brother, "Jo" Fratez, showed his suppleness in balancing a glass of water whilst encircled with hoops, and also exhibited his skill as a tumbler. Of the two gentlemen Lavarti Lee and Jack Cousins—it is difficult to say which is best. The "principal act" by the first-named was performed with marvellous ease and grace, and many new feats were introduced. Cousins, both in the "Olympian games" with Frank Shadley and in his "hurricane hurdle act," rode with a dash which winded his steeds considerably, his equitation evoking repeated applause. The abilities of the rest of the company the public are already familiar with. The programme was just long enough, and every item, with the exception referred to above, completely successful. During the remainder of their stay we feel sure the company will command the success which they now, more than ever, deserve. The afternoon performance will take place on Saturday. This evening the Circus opens, as usual, at 9 p.m.

SAYS the *Japan Daily Mail*:—The promoters of female education in Japan do not relax their efforts. A meeting was held by them in the Sakamoto-cho Hall on the 17th ultimo, for the Ladies' Institute, to which allusion has been made more them once in these columns. Letters of invitation had been sent to about 120 of the leading citizens of the capital, but not more than thirty attended. Count Ito, one of the principal originators, was absent; but Viscount Hijikata and Professor Toyama were present. The last named gentleman addressed the meeting at some length. He dwelt upon the vital importance of improving the condition of women, and explained that although many institutions for female education already existed in Japan, they were for the most part either of a religious character, or so constituted that the pupils had to go through a prescribed course, whether suitable or unsuitable to their aims in life. Thence had arisen the idea of establishing an institution where, while instruction would be available in all subjects essential to female education, the pupils would nevertheless be free to choose how much or how little of that instruction they should receive. The lady-teachers whose services had been secured, received insignificant salaries, and the other expenses incurred would not be large. Still it was deemed wise to try and raise a capital sum of one hundred thousand *yen*, the interest on which would serve to permanently support the institution. Fifty thousand had already been contributed by Government officials, and the object of the meeting was to enlist private aid to the extent of another fifty thousand. Mr. Shibusawa Eiichi also addressed the meeting in the same sense as Professor Toyama, after which it was decided that a definite reply to the promoters' appeal should be given at a future date.

THE Dutch corvette *Gilveren-Krius*, Capt. Y. C. Joekes, arrived at Yokohama on the and inst. from Honolulu, which port she left on May 31st. H.M.S. *Sapphire*, Capt. Karslake, arrived on the same day from Owari Bay.

THE *Bangkok Times* hears that the Queen Dowager of Burmah and her eldest daughter the Princess Soopyagyee, lately residing at Tavoy, together with one of the Alompra Princes located at Mergui, have been brought to Rangoon, and, pending the orders of Government as to their destination in India, are detained on board the Government steamer *Enterprise*. It is strongly suspected that the Princess had a hand in the late disturbances in Tavoy. No communication with the people ashore is allowed.

THE largest petroleum vessel afloat is said to be the *Chester* which has just left the port of Rotterdam. She is loaded with one million and a half gallons of refined petroleum. The *Chester* is built in accordance with the latest improvements in that branch of shipbuilding. This is perhaps the lagest cargo of oil now on the sea. The new method of shipping refined oil is only a year old. Several steamers have already been fitted up specially for the purpose. In this direction the march of improvement has indeed been rapid, to the great advantage of shippers. Eight vessels of this class have so far been built. A like number is now under construction.—*Straits Times.*

THE *Straits Times* hears that at Surabaya, Singapore has come under suspicion as a coining centre. Latterly spurious coin has been imported into Java in increasing quantities to the serious detriment of the lawful currency. The evil has reached such dimensions, that vigorous measures indeed are required to check the inflow. It is reported on good authority, so says the Surabaya *Courant*, that Singapore is the chief seat of the coining industry. From thence the coins are exported to Java and other islands around. Some European mercantile firms at Surabaya are said to have a hand in the business, and to help certain Arabs, who have invested largely in the base coin enterprise. Through these European intermediaries, they get the raw material cheap.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Telegraph* wires on June 10th. The fresh statements published in Saturday's *Daily Telegraph* on "England in Danger" have been read here with considerable attention. From my knowledge of the political situation as it now is, which is based upon the most authentic information, I do devoutly trust that the English people will not rest until all the insufficiencies of their military and naval forces have been thoroughly remedied, and until they are in an efficient state not only to defend their shores, their merchant vessels and their possessions, but, if need be, to put two Army Corps into the field for offensive purposes. Diplomatists all prophecy peace for this and, perhaps, next year, but events are possible which might in a very much shorter time alter the whole situation for the worse.

THE Macao *Independente* of this week has eight columns of closely printed matter concerning that all-important topic which is setting the residents of the neighbouring colony fairly crazy, namely, the election for a Deputy to represent modern Nephelococcygia in the Lisbon Parliament. There appears to be a stiff tussle going on between the supporters of the two candidates—Senhores Amaral and Horta, and although the former gentleman shows far superior abilities to worthily acquit himself of his duty, and to raise Macao from the degrading situation it has occupied for years past, still his victory at the poll next Sunday is by no means certain, for Senhor Horta who is on the spot has employed means without end to get himself elected to the exclusion of his competitor. We trust, moreover, that the Macao electors will be gifted with a sufficient sense of discrimination to see the great difference that separates an experienced politician and colonial administrator, such as Senhor Amaral, from a comparatively youthful candidate who shortly after completing his studies at the Coimbra University was gazetted to the post of Director of Public Works in Macao,—his first colonial experience. In our opinion, if Macao is to cease to be what it has hitherto been,—an eyesore to European civilisation—it should have an independent representative at the Lisbon *Cortes*, who should be in a position to do his duty in dead earnest, without seeking praise or fearing censure.

AT the Police Court to-day, two gambling cases came before Mr. Sercombe Smith in the first of which P. S. McDonald charged ten men of various occupations with gambling at No. 123, First Street, on the 11th inst. Complainant said, that from information received he went to the house at 7 p.m. on the 11th, in company with P. C. Gilmour, four Chinese constables and two informers. On getting upstairs he saw somebody close the trap-door suddenly, which his men burst open and then noticed men getting through a hole in the roof by means of a ladder. Corroborative evidence having been given, the next witness was Wing Tai, a coolie, who said, at seven in the evening of the 9th he went to the house to *play fan-tan; he staked and lost 20 cents, saw* 1st defendant handling the counters, the 2nd shroffing and the 3rd standing at the receipt of customs calling in all manner and conditions of men. The following day he went in again, saw the same men, and after losing ten cents laid an information against the house to the police. Replying to the court, the 1st defaulter said he was playing dominoes, the second was doing the same, the 3rd sitting down at the door of the next house thinking about his grandmother, the 4th resting after ablutions, the 5th was in bed asleep, the 6th cooling himself on the roof, and so on. His Worship fined the 1st and 2nd offenders $50 or six weeks with hard labour, and the doorkeeper $25 or one month, the rest got off at the rate of 50 cents each but the others went into retirement. The two informers cleared $5 each, by the transaction.

THE Hon. C. P. Chater was a passenger this morning by the O. & O. steamship *Arabic* for England *viâ* San Francisco and New York.

WE congratulate our contemporary, the *Hyogo News*, on the enlarged form that paper has assumed since the beginning of the latter half of the current year.

WE have to inform our readers that Mr. Pemberton Willard's Opera and Comedy Company, at the request of an influential section of the public, have decided upon giving "Dorothy" as their opening performance on Monday, the 16th inst. *in lieu* of "Maritana," as previously advertised.

THIS forenoon a 'gallous' looking member of the great unshaved, calling himself Ng Chan—an ex-informer, was brought before Mr. Sercombe-Smith, charged on remand, with manslaughter in Tank Lane on the 18th May last. Inspector Corcoran said he had reasons to suppose the prisoner was one of the three individuals who are still wanted for that murder. Defendant was remanded till Friday morning at ten o'clock.

THIS morning an Indian constable of ferocious aspect lugged up a washerman for having a loaded revolver tied up amongst a bundle of clothes. The man brought proof to show that he had come from America, that he had remitted $500 to this city, and that he was elaborating his plans to personally conduct the treasure to his home, near Macao. Mr. Sercombe-Smith thereupon discharged the opulent traveller from America.

SOME INDIAN PRINCES.

At Calcutta we received a letter from the Maharajah of Vizianagram asking us to go to his place and shew him something about horses. Everyone who has been down the coast from Calcutta to Bemlipitam in the small British India steamers, will understand what an uncomfortable time a bad sailor like myself would have, and how glad such poor suffering wretches are to set foot again on *terra firma*. I was feeling very limp when I quited the steamer at Bemlipitam, so was able to appreciate the kindness of the Maharajah in providing us with a large comfortable carriage and pair of strong Australian horses to take us half way on our journey to Vizianagram, which is 19 miles inland. We packed a dressing-bag and a change of raiment in the carriage with us, as the bulk of our luggage would travel by night in a bullock tonga, and arrive next day. The coachman picked up the ribbons and I thought we were going to start. Two or three sharp cuts with the whip having failed, however, to move our animals, I groaned aloud, thinking of the nine long miles between us and the fresh horses; and wondering what was to be done, when after all the coachman's efforts proved futile my worthy husband jumped out of the carriage and worked at them with the patience of a Job for about ten minutes. The sulky brutes finding that they had at last met a person who would stay bothering them all night if they refused to go on, thought better of it, and bounded off with a rush, making up for the time they had lost and soon landing us at the half-way house. While waiting for the change of horses, a crowd of beggars came round the carriage, most of them lepers with only half their members about them, presenting a most ghastly spectacle when holding out the infected limbs for my inspection. We arrived at our destination without further adventure and were met by Dr. Quin, the Maharajah's confidential business man, doctor, and adviser.

He gave us a hearty Irish welcome, conducted us to a pretty little bungalow, which was put at our disposal, and then departed, promising to come next day when we had rested, when the Maharajah would receive us. The house was like an enchanted palace, servants flitted about arranging the dinner table, a kind looking *Ayah* attended to my wants, and we were soon perfectly happy. At dinner we had a choice of almost every conceivable drink, from champagne to plain water, and the food was excellent and well served. In the stable we found a couple of saddle horses as well as a pair to drive, and a pony for a little trap. I rose betimes next morning, anxious to see and thank the giver of all these good things, so was quite ready with my best smile when Dr. Quin came to take us to the palace.

The palace of the Maharajah of Vizianagram is indeed a princely residence, being built of solid marble and furnished in the most luxurious way. The room in which we waited was covered with velvet pile carpet to match the chairs, which were gilt and upholstered in purple velvet. The walls had beautiful mirrors let in from the ceiling to the ground. The only things that were not pleasing to my eye were several cheap German chromos, which the Maharajah, evidently because he had not seen good pictures, had caused to be hung in this beautiful room. I expected to see a fat and bloated individual covered with jewels, chewing betel nut, squatting about like a native, and followed by a body guard of dirty bloodthirsty looking ruffians chiefly remarkably for their length of hair and knives. I was, therefore, agreeably disappointed when the door opened and a very handsome, slim young man of about thirty-three, dressed like an Englishman, came forward and expressed himself in perfect English as very glad to see us. He hoped we should stay a long time, as he had a stable of over eight hundred horses which he wanted to shew us. He also played polo twice a week, racquets, and billiards, of which he was very fond, and he would be glad if my husband would shew him some fancy strokes of his at billiards, when he felt in the humour. A few days after that we dined with His Highness, who took me in to dinner, but as he is not allowed by his caste to eat with Europeans, he sat and made the conversation, while his brass band discoursed fairly good music outside the palace. The Dowager Maharanee, mother to our host, lives in a house away from the palace, and rules the inmates with a rod of iron. The Maharajah has one wife, but the marriage was not a happy one, and he very seldom sees her. There is a report going about that he was very fond of a pretty nautch girl in his green youth, whom his mother cordially hated and who was found one day in a well cruelly murdered. We hope, however, that such sinister reports are not true.

We found among the horses a beautiful Arab horse called Wolsey, a sweet Waler pony, and some others of various breeds. The majority of the animals had been standing in the stable for months, there being no work for so many horses, so they were naturally not at their best. The Maharajah, who is an expert horseman, entered into the training and breaking lessons with great delight, and was so pleased when I rode a troublesome animal over some hurdles that he presented me with a lovely diamond ring on the spot. Before we left Vizianagram our kind host had made us promise to visit him again, and we went away with the feeling that we had parted with a refined, kind-hearted gentleman and a prince in every sense of the word.

The next Rajah we visited was quite a different sort of person. He had no place to offer us but one empty room, though he could have sent a couple of chairs and a table from the palace if he had cared at all about our wants. As it was, we had a miserable time with the Rajah of Pittapur. There was no food to be got, except a little rice and an ancient 'chicken' that took a great deal of hunting round the compound, before our man could catch and convert him into curry. Our native servant behaved splendidly under most exceptional difficulties. He made some forks out of pieces of wood, broke a large native earthen water bottle in two and rigged up a basin with the bottom half on three sticks gypsy fashion, so that I could wash my hands, cooked the curry, and arranged some rugs as a bed in the verandah. The Rajah's man told me that when collectors and swell Government people come, stores are brought in from Coconada, ten miles away, but that nothing had been ordered for us. I felt rather hurt at being thus treated by the Rajah who had asked us to come, and made up my mind to speak pretty plainly to him on the first opportunity. I lay down on the rugs, but could not sleep, for the jackals came prowling round, coolly walking over my feet to get into the house to steal our only remaining pieces of chicken, which were being treasured up for to-morrow's breakfast; while tom-toms were beating and making a deal of noise in the village, to frighten away cholera, which, as I afterwards heard, was raging among the natives. The Rajah of Pittapur, who is a fat, ugly, stolid looking man, was squatting on the ground smoking a long pipe, which he did not condescend to remove on my approach. He was surrounded by a host of dirty servants, who seemed mightily afraid to come within arm's length. I opened fire by telling him plainly that I had had very little to eat, and that unless we soon left his dominions, we should have to stay behind for good. He replied in very good English—"I'm so sorry, I will go to the bazaar myself and bring you something." Then he asked me if I would like to see his wives. I replied in the affirmative, and was escorted up a great number of stairs by a native who pointed to a small door and left me to find my own way in. I knocked and a little old woman put her head out of a sort of trap-door made in the wall, to see what I wanted. She could speak no English and I knew no Hindostance, so we looked at each other for some time, till, probably thinking she would like to examine me closer, she opened the door and drew me in by the arm. I was at once surrounded by a crowd of native ladies, smelling very strong of cocoa-nut oil, which they use freely on their hair, who closely examined my clothes, tried to get their hands in my gloves, which caused them much amusement, and in return good-naturedly shewing me some of their lovely jewels. The chief or first wife had a superb ruby, hanging as a pendant from a string of large white pearls, surrounded by diamonds. It is quite the largest and most beautiful ruby I have ever seen. My visit soon terminated, as I was unable to speak to them, and they had so much to say to each other when they had finished taking the inventory of my clothes, that I presented two ladies with a glove each, which they having succeeded in getting a hand into, seemed loth to part with, nodded adieu and retraced my steps to our wretched bungalow, arriving in time to meet the Rajah, who was bringing me a basket of native sweetmeats wherewith to stave off the pangs of hunger, together with his photograph which he assured me I should find "very handsome."

This native prince was at one time an "Honourable," by virtue of his being a member of the Madras Council; but, from some cause or other, he lost this dignity, and had to console himself with those of his forefathers. About this time he began to cultivate the acquaintance of the local clergyman, who fondly hoped that this change of demeanour was due to a desire to "seek after truth," a supposition which was confirmed by the betel-chewing prince asking him one day how he could become a "Reverend." The high church Anglican priest complimented the Rajah on his laudable ambition, which he informed him could only be obtained by the practice of virtue and Christian living. "I don't want" exclaimed the Rajah, "to become a Christian, or to practice virtue in any way; but I want to be a Reverend," for that appears, among the English, to be the next best title to an Honourable." The priest, who was a second edition of Friar Tuck, seized the heathen man in his wrath and 'chucked' him out through the door in such an unceremonious fashion, that he never once renewed his application for clerical promotion.

A. HAYES.

MURDER OF A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS IN SZECHUAN.

The Governor-General of Szechuan, Li Ping-chang, reports in the *Peking Gazette* of June 19th the trial and execution of a man convicted of the murder of persons of the same family at a place called Yung Ch'üan. From the facts elicited at the trial it appears that the criminal, one Hsia Man, a farm labourer, went one day last March to a butcher's shop and purchased a piece of salt beef, which he took home with him to cook. On his way back to his house he was met by a neighbour, Ch'ou Sheng-cheng by name, a man with whom he had lived on terms of intimacy. It so happened, however, that this man had a piece of meat stolen from him, the same day similar to the piece in Hsia Man's possession, and he and his wife charged the latter with being the perpetrator of the theft. Hsia Man was repelling the accusation when a brother of his, Hsia Jen-kuei, came upon the scene, and took upon himself to settle the dispute, advising Hsia Man to return home. He proposed to Chou Sheng-cheng that they should go together to the butcher's shop and find out the truth of the matter, but both he and his wife obstinately refused to do so, and abused Hsia Jen-kuei for trying to cheat them. The woman seized a bamboo and struck him on the head, and the husband inflicted several wounds on his back with a knife. Hsia Jen-kuei then made his escape, but was pursued by Chou Sheng-cheng and his wife, and Hsia Man seeing this hastened to his brother's assistance. He succeeded in depriving the husband of his knife, and threw him to the ground, but the wife continued to offer resistance with a bamboo. Hsia Man defended himself with the knife, and in the *melée* the woman received several stabs. Seeing them both down and cursing and railing his father and mother and vowing vengeance when they should have recovered, Hsia Man became incensed with rage, and the idea entered his brain that he should kill them both. He was in the act of carrying out his fiendish design when Chou Sheng-ch'eng's two children, one a boy and the other a girl, rushed to the shop and endeavoured to appease his wrath. This, however, so enraged the latter that he resolved to kill them also, and left them bleeding on the road side. A man named Ts'ai Hsing-fa was a witness to the crime, but was powerless to interfere or prevent the murder; however, he summoned the headman of the district and together with him effected the arrest of the criminal. It was then discovered that Chou Sheng-ch'eng, his wife and two children had succumbed to the injuries they had received. The brother of the murdered man was then informed, and the case eventually came before the Governor-General on a report from the Provincial Judge and Prefect of Ch'eng-tu, who had already passed sentence upon the murderer.

According to statute law, any person guilty of killing three persons of one family who have not committed any capital offence shall be adjudged worthy of death by slicing *(ling-chih)*, and in this instance, the case being of an aggravated character, orders were at once given to the Provincial Judge and the General commanding the district to have the sentence carried out and the head of the criminal forwarded to the scene of the murder to be placed on a pole as a warning to evil-doers. The criminal was not a married man and leaves no family; he was a farm labourer living in a hired house, and possessed nothing of value to compensate the relations of his victims. The Governor-General remarks that Hsia Jên-kuei interfered in the dispute between his brother and Chou Shêng-ch'êng solely with a view of bringing about an amicable arrangement of the dispute, and that when he was attacked, instead of defending himself, he made his escape. He must therefore, be held free from all blame. The attack, however, which Chou Shêng-ch'êng and his wife made upon him rendered them liable to punishment, but as they are already dead there is no occasion to consider the matter further, neither is there any need to discuss the case of Ts'ai Hsing-fa who, it was clearly proved at the trial, was merely an onlooker without any means of rendering assistance. Instructions have been issued to have the bodies interred, and the knife with which the murder was committed has been returned to the Magistrate to be melted down.—Case referred to the Board of Punishments by Rescript.

OPIUM.

An address to the Chinese Anti-Opium Society, by J. Edkins, D.D., delivered in Peking, at the Annual Meeting of the Society, June 25th, 1888.

In ancient Greek and Latin poetry the poppy is mentioned as having the power of producing sleep, and the earliest Greek authors on medicine were acquainted with the remarkable narcotic properties of this plant. While Confucius was living the power of the poppy was known in the West.

In the time of the Caliphs, especially after the founding of Bagdad, A.D. 763, the Arabs began to trade extensively with China, and brought to this country benzoin, rose water, *assafœtida*, po-t'sai, spinach, the poppy, etc., this last was called *mi-nang*, the "millet bag," from the appearance of the seed-vessel. These were added to the jasmine, the moli-hwa, the chi-kia-hwa (henna) and other plants and drugs which the Arabs had brought in their earlier voyages, and introduced at Canton in the third and fourth centuries. It was in the Sung dynasty that the name *ying-su-hwa* came into use, from the resemblance of the seed-vessel to the jar called *ying*. Su-che, elder brother of Su-tung-po, wrote a poem on the virtues of the poppy head or capsule, which he says is "the decoction of Budda's *fo-chew*, it makes men joyful and invigorates them." No consequent harm was thought of. The day of devotedness to the drug as a passion and a snare, the day of irresistible temptation for myriads of victims, was not then come. Only the truly wonderful virtues of this medicine were then known to some extent. But early in the Ming dynasty, opium began to reach China as a drug already prepared with the name *ya-pien*. A writer Wang-si, an officer in the Turkish provinces, describes it as growing in the country of the Arabs. From his book it appears that the word *ya-pien* is certainly the Greek word *opion*, transferred through the Persian form *abyon*, or Arabic *afyun*. In the early part of the Ming dynasty it began to be imported, and when the trade was opened to foreign ships in 1567, in Lung Ch'ing's time, it would enter with other drugs at Canton. The tariff was fixed under Wan-li, in the third year, at two taels a hundred-weight. It is now eighty. Thus it appears that in the Ming dynasty the lowness of the tariff was very favourable to the increase of the import. Yet the tariff was lowered by one-eighth when there was a general revision of duties in the 43rd year of Wan-li, 1615.

Soon after this time tobacco was introduced from America. It came with Spanish trade from the West Indies to Manila. It soon spread the habit of smoking to Java, Malacca, India, Persia, Arabia. The inhabitants of those countries began to smoke both tobacco and opium, mixing these things with hemp, arsenic, and other narcotics to increase the pleasing effect. Dutch rulers at Batavia witnessed the growth of evil habits most deleterious to public morality. But how difficult to repress these habits! Men will not be controlled. Kaempfer,* the traveller, has described these things in lively and impressive colours. The advantage of a society on total abstinence principles is that it imparts a new aid which is added to the efforts of the government. The operations of anti-opium societies aid in reforming the victims of opium, and in placing the habit under a social stigma and ban. The government and legislation have done this in their way. But it is necessary for native opium societies to afford their help.

The introduction of tobacco-smoking in the Manchu Dynasty led to unexpected results. It was the forerunner of opium-smoking. The Emperors issued edicts against the spread of tobacco-smoking, but in vain. People would smoke. They will smoke still, though it is not a habit of any great advantage to the smoker. Possibly it will have to disappear with opium-smoking. The Tsai-li sect of Tientsin prohibits both. Will it not be worth considering whether in a crusade against opium-smoking it would or would not be well to commence a crusade against tobacco-smoking at the same time? In the effort to attain moderation and self-control the two modes of self-denial might well be united. The combination of the two objects might possibly be found to work well.

In 1729, for the first time, penalties were attached by law to keeping opium taverns. The sellers of opium, not the smokers, were to be punished, because they are the seducers of others into evil courses. This is not because the Chinese Government does not consider opium-smoking a crime. Later edicts shew that the government looks on opium-smoking as worthy even of death. At first, however, only the sellers of opium were punished. They are labelled in the law as "receiving and buying contraband goods" as "secretly opening opium taverns," and as "deserving the same penalty as the leaders of depraved sects and deceivers of the people." Though it was on account of opium-smoking in Formosa that this law was made, yet it was intended for the whole Empire, and not for Formosa only, and this shews that the government had been made fully aware of the evils of opium-smoking in the years preceding 1829, and the danger of its spreading. In 1730, in regard to Formosa, into which island opium-smoking had spread from Batavia, a law was made to regulate the condition of the aborigines there. Among the evils they were subject to was their being tempted by Chinese to commit various crimes, and opium-smoking was the snare into which they were first entrapped as a preliminary. Some observers of Chinese habits white-wash the opium-smoker and attenuate the criminality of the trade, but the Chinese statute-book does not shew the least leniency in this respect.

In 1793, the 58th year of Kien Lung, when an English Ambassador came to Peking, a work was published describing what the Ambassador and his suite saw and heard in China. It was noticed that some officials smoked little a opium sometimes. In 1810, the fifteenth year of Kai Ching, six packets of opium were seized in Peking, at the Hata-mên gate. The bearer of these packets was sent to the Board of Punishments as a bold transgressor of the law against bringing in contraband goods. The opium was ordered to be destroyed.

In 1815, the twentieth of Kia Ching, orders were issued that strict search should be made at Macao on board foreign ships when they arrived, with a view to the complete stoppage of the trade in this article. This was in response to and in accord with the prayer of the Viceroy then in charge of the Canton city and trade. This Viceroy thought he could succeed in bringing the trade to an end if he had authority granted him from Peking, but he failed, and the trade still went on, neither was the law against private vendors of opium carried out.

In 1823 (Tao Kwang, third year) the Board of Civil Office and of War memorialized the Emperor on the rapid extension of the growth of opium in Yünnan. From this time the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of native opium was prohibited, and special mention being made of Yünnan, punishments were fulminated against officers in charge who should in future permit these evils there or elsewhere.

In 1830 (Tao Kwang tenth year) the loss to the country by exporting silver to pay for opium was referred to in a memorial. From this time it became a policy with the Chinese to prevent the trade from continuing, if they could effect this, not only on moral grounds as injurious to the people, but on economical grounds as impoverishing to the state. This view has had much influence since upon the government and on governors of provinces. They have not been willing to put down the poppy cultivation with a strong hand, because they wished that the money paid for opium by smokers should be kept in the country. They might gain a victory in economy if they could not in morality, and a less important victory was better than no victory at all.

This shews the pressing need that exists in China for anti-opium societies. The high officials are likely too often to protect the economical interests of the country and leave moral mischiefs untouched. This is true, for example, of gambling. No high official attempts to carry out the laws against this immoral practice. This is not that they are defenders of gambling, but they are appalled by the difficulties of carrying out the laws. The native public sentiment on morality ought to assist the law by instituting and maintaining societies on the principles of the total abstinence societies of European countries. The law of China is right as an utterance of moral consciousness, both as regards opium and gambling. But laws are weak, and ought to be sustained by public sentiment. If anti-opium societies had been instituted in 1823 in the Western provinces to help the government some good might have been done. To check the progress of opium-smoking in Eastern, Southern, and Northern China an organization of this kind was also much wanted to lessen the import of foreign opium.

In 1831 the growth of the opium manufacture in Chekiang and Fukien alarmed the government, and from this time forward till 1841 the Central Government and the Viceroys from time to time adopted the most stringent measures and made the most stringent laws against the foreign import, against the native cultivation, against all persons concerned in the trade. The chief feature of the legislation of that decade was the enactment of anti-opium statutes. The Board of Punishments reported very fully and circumstantially on the native cultivation. On the basis of that report new statutes were made. In 1840 punishments were enacted more rigorous than ever, but they were not carried out. Mildness prevailed in practice, while severity of the intensest kind ruled in the statute book.

Why did not the government appeal at that time to the people themselves to aid in this crusade? It is not known that any opium smoking eunuch, or magistrate, or soldier, or common person has ever been put to death for opium-smoking, although since 1830 it has been the law of China that such person should be "strangled after imprisonment." To accomplish what the Emperors and the government desired the people should themselves come forward, using moral and religious agencies.

The fact is that it is not necessary to put a man to death for opium smoking. Neither the law of nature nor Christianity require this. What is wanted is moral suasion and kindly influence on the part of friends, and the establishment of opium refuges and anti-opium societies in every locality. The laws, severe as they are, fail on that very account to attain the object in view; that object can be attained by missionary activity and the persevering efforts of those who have at heart the removal of moral mischief and the regeneration of society.

When war came, resulting in freedom of trade for all countries, the opium trade continued while not mentioned in the treaties. From this time it became perfectly evident that the cure of the evil was not to be effected by negotiation or by prohibitory statutes. It is a great moral question, and it must be solved by moral means. The need of anti-opium societies and local persuasion became plainer than ever when in 1886 the final decision was arrived at to admit opium at open ports at eighty taels a picul.

In every age and country the upholder of moral and religious principles ought always to persevere in right doing, whatever be the attitude of the State. The foreign kingdoms and the native governments may have difficulties not easily removed, which prevent their yielding when they are appealed to on high moral grounds to adopt certain course. If they decline to take the course pressed on them by the advocates of justice or benevolence and international duty, it remains for the friends of right to try what persuasion can do among the people.

This opens up a wide field for the spread of philanthropic influence and the united action of good and benevolent men in such associations as the Chinese anti-opium society. It is to be earnestly hoped that branches will soon be established throughout China.

The three Emperors, Jung Cheng, Chia Ching, and Tao Kwang did what they could with great earnestness of conviction. They failed. In the West we do not ask sovereign princes or legislatures to make the use of intoxicating drinks a crime with a severe penalty attached. We establish total abstinence societies, with lectures and a vast amount of individual persuasion. China should adopt this mode of working and it is far more likely to affect the object than the anti-opium legislation of half a century ago.

* He returned to Europe 1691, after twelve years absence in Persia, Java, and Japan.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE COAL MINERS WORKING IN THE ISLAND OF TAKASIM.

BY JOHN STODDART, C.E., F.G.S., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER TO THE MITSU BISHI SHA.

NAGASAKI, June 23rd, 1888.

In view of the present agitation regarding the bad treatment which it is alleged that the miners receive on the Island of Takasima, and in compliance with instructions received from Mr. Iwasaki Yanosuke, I have made a thorough inspection into the fiscal and sanitary administration there, and the results of that inspection are embodied in the following report.

At the same time in order to get a perfectly unbiassed opinion as to the condition of the miners, I have requested Dr. Ara Id, advising foreign physician to the Nagasaki Hospital, and Dr. Tashiro, acting chief surgeon to the Nagasaki Hospital, to make independent inspections and reports thereon, which reports are hereto annexed.

There are at present engaged at Takasima 1,500 miners, the total population of the Island being upwards of 10,000; the balance of the population is made up of native fishermen, officers, mechanics, and surface labourers in the employment of the mine, and a floating population of hangers-on to the miners.

There are three principal places of residence on the Island, viz.—Mura (inhabited by officers, foremen, the better class of mechanics, &c., and the native fishermen); Nakayama (inhabited by miners and workmen); and Hiyakumasaki (inhabited by miners only). Over Nakayama and Hiyakumasaki the Colliery Company have complete control, but the major portion of Mura belongs to the original inhabitants of the Island, and such sanitary measures as the Company deem it expedient to take can only be undertaken there with the consent of the inhabitants.

The miners reside in large barracks (called Nayas) on the Company's ground at Hiyakumasaki and Nakayama. These Nayas are capable of holding from 50 to 150 men. They are built at regular intervals from one another, and with a wide open space on every side of each house. The floors of the houses are raised from 18 inches to 2 feet above the ground, and drains which are copiously flushed with water two or three times per day run past each side of the houses.

Each house is under the charge of a Nayagashira, who engages and is responsible for the health, work, and good conduct of the men in his house. The Nayagashira also makes contracts for all work with the Colliery Company, and distributes among his men their pay, which is handed to him by the Company. He also supplies the men with food and all necessaries at a fixed price, the goods being supplied to him by the Company also at fixed prices. The following are the fixed daily rations of the miners and the prices charged to them for the same:—

Rice cooked	8 go measured uncooked	6 sen 5 rin
Cooked vegetables	3 lbs. raw rice	
and pickles	Koko, umeboshi, &c., also pickles 10, shoyu, &c.	8 rin
Cooked fish	¼ kin ¾ lb.	2 sen.
Beefsteak	1 go 12 fluid oz.	1 rin.
Beef	½ lb. occasionally	gratis.

The total cost to the miner for his food being (9 sen 6 rin) a little under ten cents per day. Beef is only served out occasionally to the miners, and is given to them for nothing, as we find great difficulty in overcoming the prejudice of many of them against butcher meat. For the same reason the beef-tea is given to them at a merely nominal figure. It is made by the Company in 3 large Papen's digesters of 200 gallons capacity each, which were designed and erected for the purpose. These digesters make the soup at a pressure of 10 lbs. to the square inch, the amount of beef used being on the average about 3 bullocks per day.

Drinking water is supplied to the men without charge. It is made by a heavy condensing plant laid down by the Company some two or three years ago. It consists of 3 large Cornish boilers and 4 condensers, with circulating, aerating, and donkey pumps, the value of the condensing plant being over $10,000.

There are large bathing establishments erected by the Company in the three main districts where the people live, for the use of the Company's employees. All being built on the same system the description of one will do for all. That at Hiyakumasaki, for the use of the miners, is in two divisions, one part, 34 *tsubo* in area, containing 3 baths each, of over one thousand gallons capacity, for miners only, and a smaller room containing 2 baths each of two hundred and fifty gallons capacity for women and foremen. The baths are heated by properly constructed boilers and flues, and there are two stock tanks each of 5,500 gallons capacity for constantly changing the water.

The bare cost of upkeep of the baths is charged to the men, and has never amounted to more than 2 *rin* per day per man.

No miners are allowed to go about without clothes except when at work in the mine, and at all times at least a *harakake* must be worn to protect the vital parts from cold. Clothes are supplied to the miners by the Company at cost price.

Waraji	per pair	5½ *rin*
Waist cloth	one piece	7½ *sen*
Tenugui	" "	3 *sen*
Sake	per go	3 *sen*
Tobacco	per *tama* (50 *Momme*)	5½ *sen*

The sake is a little expensive, but the quality is kept above that of ordinary second class sake for the sake of the miners' health. Also in summer the time miners are only allowed to drink a limited quantity, 2½ *go* per man per diem. In winter they can drink as much as they choose within reasonable limit.

In case of sickness all men are attended gratis by the Company's medical officers. There are on the Island two surgical hospitals, two medical hospitals, one hospital for infectious diseases, and one cholera hospital, in all six hospitals. Every case which is serious enough to entirely incapacitate the man from his work is at once sent to the appropriate hospital, where the patients are treated, fed, and clothed entirely at the expense of the company. Slight cases, which do not wholely incapacitate the men from work, are treated (as in other places) at the Dispensary, and the Doctor has the power of ordering any of his patients to be put on some lighter form of work than the ordinary mining.

The hours of labour are from eight to ten hours per day, and in summer never more than eight hours; but at all times the hours of labour are to a great extent regulated by the nature of the work and the condition of the place where the work is carried on.

With the exception of two or three stated holidays in the year, the work goes on at Takasima without ceasing; but the men do not need to work every day unless they like, and I find from the colliery books that the actual average working time is about 27 days in the month.

The wages paid to the miners are at the rate of 25 *sen* per day for leading hands, and 23½ *sen* per day for followers. Up till the middle of this month the rate of wages was higher, the reduction having only been made on the 16th inst.; but as the cost of living and necessaries was reduced at the same time, there is no practical difference.

From the miner's daily earnings of 25 or 23½ *sen* there falls to be deducted:—

	Per day.
Board (as given above)	9 *sen* 6 *rin*
Bath	9 *rin*
Waraji	5½ *rin*
Clothes (average taken from Co.'s books)	7.9 *rin*
Tobacco " " "	2.1 *rin*
Percentage claimed by Nayagashira at 6 per cent. on gross earnings	say 1 *s.* 5 *r.*
Tools (Wear and tear, sharpening, &c. average taken from Co.'s books)	3 *sen*
Total expenses	15 *sen* 8½ *rin*

These are absolutely all the necessary expenses of the miner, so that a man who chooses not to drink or gamble can clear 8 to 10 sen per day, while at the same time (as can be seen from the scale of dietary given above) living in a style far above the average of his class in any other part of Japan.

With regard to the sanitary condition of the miners, everything has been done that modern hygienics can suggest.

Every man engaged by the Nayagashira is medically inspected by Dr. Nakamura, the Company's chief surgeon, before being allowed to start work.

All men are also vaccinated from time to time.

Married and unmarried men live apart from one another. The Nayas for unmarried men are divided into two main divisions, one being the living room and dormitory, the other containing the eating room and office and the apartments of the Nayagashira. The cook house and necessaries are all apart from the dwelling house, with special drainage into the main conduits. The area allotted in the living rooms is as nearly as possible one *tsubo* per man, giving an air space of 500 cubic feet per man. The rooms are warmed by large fire places, and ventilated and lighted by windows fitted with sliding venetian shutters.

The married people live in Nagaya (long houses), which are divided off into separate apartments of about four tsubo each, and each couple lives in a separate apartment. The detail arrangements are the same as in the Nayas for unmarried men.

The drainage of Nakayama and Hiyakumasaki is effected by means of heavy steam pumps of between one and two hundred horse-power, which pump sea water to the higher parts of the Island, from whence it is allowed to gravitate back to the sea, flushing all the drains on its passage downwards.

In addition to this, the Company have made an agreement with the people by which each house supplies a man three times a month for the scavenging of the whole Island. The whole of the drainage and scavenger work being carried on under the superintendence of the Company's private police, of whom there are about 50 engaged for the purpose.

The method adopted for supplying drinking water has already been described, as also has been the arrangements of the hospitals. It should be added, however, that after the outbreak of any epidemic the hospitals which have been used for the reception of the epidemic patients are burned down with all their appurtenances, where they stand.

Between and including the months of July to October the Island is put into a state of semi-quarantine against all outside communication. This is done partly for the sake of guarding against the importation of disease, but mainly to stop the sale of deleterious foods brought over from the mainland.

All such food as sea-weed, unripe fruit, uncooked vegetables, shell-fish and easily decomposing fishes of the mackerel family, &c., are strictly forbidden, as also is the drinking of saké in excess.

These precautions, although rather arbitrary in appearance, have been markedly successful in reducing the virulence of epidemic diseases here. The year before last (when they were first instituted) showed a very great reduction of cases, and last year there were practically none at all.

The total cost of the sanitary improvements effected here during the past three years has been considerably over sixty thousand dollars.—Nagasaki *Express and Rising Sun.*

To-day's Advertisements.

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT FOR A STORE. Address

Y. X.,

c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [696

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 13th instant, at 5 for 5.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [697

NOW READY.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in connection with this gigantic undertaking, reprinted from the *Hongkong Telegraph*. With plan of the city of Victoria, showing the intended Reclamation.

PRICE .....ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s; and Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

MONDAY NEXT,

JULY 16TH, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY,

Directors { Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD. " JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will make their first appearance as above in ALFRED CELLIERS SUCCESSFUL COMIC OPERA "DOROTHY."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Geoffrey Wilder	Mr. CHARLES FISHER.
Harry Sherwood	" H. M. IMANO.
Squire Bantam	" C. SUTCH.
John Tuppit	" H. HASSAN.
Tom Strutt	" WHIFFEN CRIPPS.
And	
Lurcher	" JOHN F. SHERIDAN.
Dorothy Bantam	Miss MAUDE HARE.
Lydia Hawthorne	" FLO. MORRISON.
Phyllis	" GRACE WHITEFORD.
Lady Betty	" VERA PATEY.
Lady Plunkett	" NELLIE ARLINE.
Mrs. Privett	" EVA LEAMINGTON.

ACT. I.—HOP GARDENS.
ACT. II.—CHANTICLEER HALL.
ACT. III.—THE ROUND COPPICE.

Conductor .....Mr. S. A. ROBERTSON.

To Season Ticket Holders.

Subscription Nights—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Directorate Guarantee twelve distinct productions and no REPEAT on any Subscription Night.

Season Ticket for the series, $24.

MONDAY & WEDNESDAY, July 16th & 18th —DOROTHY.
THURSDAY, July 19th—MARITANA.
SATURDAY, July 21st Farcical Comedy "THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."

Prices $3, $2, and $1.

Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

Plan for general booking open on Saturday.

All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Panel Portraits of the Company by the Celebrated Van der Weyde on view at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Hongkong Hotel, &c.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [695

To-day's Advertisements.

WOODYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

STANDING ROOM ONLY AT 9 P.M.

GLORIOUS RECEPTION OF OUR NEW COMPANY.

OUR NEW PROGRAMME A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

THE HURRICANE HURDLE ACT.

THE BEAUTIFUL LADY TRAPEZIAN.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

TO-NIGHT!!!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

the 14th July,

Special Afternoon Performance for Schools and Families.

Doors open at 3.30, commencing at 4 P.M.

Special prices for Children, namely:—

1st Class .....50 Cents.
2nd " .....30 "
3rd " .....20 "

Servants in care of Children 50 Cents.

NEW COMPANY.

NEW PROGRAMME FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Private Boxes of Six Chairs	$12.00
Single Chairs in Boxes	2.00
Dress Circle (Chairs)	1.50
Stalls (Carpeted Seats)	50
Pit	25

Children under 12 years of age and Naval and Military in Uniform Half-price to all parts except to Pit.

N.B.—No Europeans will be admitted to the Pit.

Boxes and Seats can be reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

ROBT. LOVE,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888 [638

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,

No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1888 [679

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG,

No. 1165.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1888. [689

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG,

No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1888 [690

Intimations.

THE "FOUR CROWNS" RESTAURANT AND READING ROOM,

No. 14, COCHRANE STREET.

MEALS at all hours at moderate charges. Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, and Aerated Waters. Musical Entertainment.

ADOLF STERN,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [619

NOTICE.

THE "PEIHO TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY" are now prepared to Lighten Ships and Steamers at the "TAKU BAR." Five Mex. Cents per picul will be charged for dead weight, measurement Cargo in proportion.

The Undersigned will also contract for the towage of sailing vessels, from Sea to Tientsin, thence to Sea, and all work will be done under his personal supervision.

JAMES WATTS,
Manager,
"P. T. & L. Co."

Taku, May 28th, 1888. [538

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.

By Order,

ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [428

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Vessels discharging Bombay Cotton and Cotton Yarn, at the Kowloon Wharves will have free storage for 14 days from arrival, after which a RENT of 3 Cents per Bale per Month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1887. [23

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PREUSSEN," FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 11th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 23rd July, at 4 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 25th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 188 . [4

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CARMARTHENSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1888 [676

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF SYDNEY"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1888. [1

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CAMBODIA,"

Captain Wildgoose, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at KOWLOON and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M., TO-DAY, the 9th inst.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th instant or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1888. [687

To be Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

No. 2, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888 [12

MACAO.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praya Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.,
Macao.

Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [368

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO BE LET.

THE WESTERN PORTION of the above Company's HOUSE, situated on BOWRINGTON CANAL.

Apply to

A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1888. [683

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

A FOUR ROOMED HOUSE OR A SIX ROOMED HOUSE, IN RICHMOND TERRACE.

BOTH HOUSES have convenient out offices and good servants' quarters.

The Terrace has for some months past been one of the healthiest places of residence in the Colony. The houses are comfortable and cool in summer.

Apply to

MR. JOHN WILLMOTT,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888. [18

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—162 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$87½ per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—$72 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$75 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—$185 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$342½ per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—$76½ per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 38 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. —$125 per share, buyers.

China Merchants' Steam Ship Company—70 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—$135 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company,—$175 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—12 per cent. dis., sellers.

Hongkong Steamship Company—$57 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$190 per share, sellers.

Anglo-Japanese Banking Company, Limited—$60 per share, sellers.

[illegible] Company—$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, —$8 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$12 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—90 per cent. premium, ex. div., buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—8 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—10 per cent. premium buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—12 per cent. premium.

Hong[illegible] Manufacturing Company, [illegible]—90 per share, buyers.

[illegible] and Smelting Company—$20 [illegible]

Pordon [illegible] Sumantan Mining Co. [illegible] buyers.

Hongkong [illegible] Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, 67 per cent. premium, buyers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—50 per cent. premium, sellers.

The Hongkong High-level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. premium, buyers.

[illegible]

[illegible] F.	3/0
[illegible]	3/0½
[illegible] sight	3/0½
[illegible] sight	3/0½
[illegible] at 4 months' sight	3/0½
[illegible] 4 months' [illegible]	3/0½
[illegible]	3.80
[illegible] sight	3.88
[illegible]	274
[illegible]	224½
[illegible]	72½
[illegible]	73

[illegible] MARKET.—THIS DAY.

[illegible] per picul, [illegible] (Allowance, Taels 64).	$520/70
[illegible] per picul, [illegible] (Allowance, Taels 64).	$580
NEW [illegible] (without choice) per chest	$465
NEW [illegible] (fair choice) per chest	$467½
NEW PEKOE (bottom) per chest	$476½
NEW [illegible] (second choice) per chest	$462½
NEW [illegible] (without choice) per chest	$458½
NEW [illegible] (bottom) per chest	$467½
NEW [illegible] (best quality) per picul	$640
OLD [illegible] (best quality) per picul	$600
OLD [illegible] (second quality) per picul	$555 to $570

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

11th July, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATIONS.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Vladivostock	29.77	53	...	SE	0	f	...
Tokio	29.86	...	...	...	0	...	...
Nagasaki	29.94	...	...	SW	4	...	0.01
Shanghai	29.79	83	73	E	3	b	...
Amoy	29.78	91	75	SE	3	b	...
Hongkong	29.71	82	85	E	5	o	...
Haiphong	29.61	82	85	SSE	6	q	...
Bolinao	29.75	81	76	S	2	c	...
Manila	29.77	80	85	SW	5	cq	0.03

12th July, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATIONS.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Vladivostock	29.55	62	99	E	1	f	0.44
Tokio	29.85	...	...	S	04	...	...
Nagasaki	29.95	...	...	SW	4	...	...
Shanghai	29.80	84	87	SSW	1	b	...
Amoy	29.85	87	84	NE	1	c	...
Hongkong	29.81	84	76	E	3	c	0.01
Haiphong	29.80	81	85	S	0	or q	...
Bolinao	29.79	84	79	SE	2	c	0.21
Manila	29.76	83	88	SW	3	c	...

The typhoon has entered Annam to the south of Tonquin. It blew a fresh gale from north-north-east to south-east in squalls in Haiphong.

1—barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind by two points. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, *b* Blue sky, *c* Detached clouds, *d* Drizzling rain, *f* Fog, *g* Gloomy, *h* Hail, *l* Lightning, *o* Overcast, *p* Passing showers, *q* Squally, *r* Rain, *s* Snow, *t* Thunder, *v* Visibility, *w* Dew wet). 7—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 12th July, 1888.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER).

TO-DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.88
Barometer—12 P.M.	29.83
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.80
Thermometer—9 A.M.	84
Thermometer—12 P.M.	86
Thermometer—4 P.M.	86
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—12 P.M. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—Maximum	86
Thermometer—Minimum	83

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 21st ultimo, left Yokohama for this port on the 10th instant, and is expected here on or about the 16th.

THE CANADIAN MAILS.

The steamer *Zambesi*, with Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 1st instant, and is expected here on or about the 30th.

The steamer *Batavia*, with Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 3rd instant, and is due here on or about the 1st proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Polyhymnia*, left Singapore on the 7th instant, and is expected here on the 13th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Deccan*, from Bombay, left Singapore at 7 a.m., on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 16th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Thibet*, left Bombay at noon on the 7th instant, and is expected here on the 25th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

FLINTSHIRE, British steamer, 1,017, C. Habecost, 11th July,—Singapore 3rd July, and Hoihow 10th, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

BISAGNO, Italian steamer, 1,499, Cognasso, 11th July,—Bombay, and Singapore 5th July, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

[illegible]KON, Norwegian bark, 634, A. Christensen, 11th July,—Singapore 27th June, Timber.—Order.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 691, R. W. S. Bradley, 12th July,—Whampoa 12th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAGMAR, Danish bark, 221, C. Paulsen, 12th July,—Cairns 14th June, Ballast.—Order.

DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,198, Iwersen, 12th July,—Bangkok 4th July, General and Rice.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

MALWA, British steamer, 1,697, T. F. Creery, 12th July,—Yokohama 3rd July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

DUBURG, German steamer, 991, C. F. Bertelsen, 12th July,—Saigon 7th July, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Austin Friars, British steamer, for Bangkok.

Changsha, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

Carmarthenshire, British str., for Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

July 11, *Hever*, German str., for Whampoa.

July 11, *Peking*, British str., for Whampoa.

July 12, *Anton*, German steamer, for Hoihow.

July 12, *Arabic*, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c.

July 12, *Preussen*, German str., for Shanghai.

July 12, *Austin Friars*, British steamer, for Bangkok.

July 12, *Carmarthenshire*, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.

July 12, *Changsha*, British steamer, for Kobe.

July 12, *Cambodia*, British str., for Shanghai.

July 12, *Thyra*, German steamer, for Chefoo.

July 12, *Glencoe*, British str., for Singapore, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Duburg*, str., from Saigon.—16 Chinese.

Per *Bisagno*, str., from Bombay, &c.—170 Chinese.

Per *Deuteros*, str., from Bangkok.—4 Chinese.

Per *Flintshire*, str., from Singapore, &c.—240 Chinese.

Per *Malwa*, str., from Yokohama.—For Hongkong.—Colonel and Mrs. Storer, Mrs. L. Crawford and child, Captains Clayton and Reynolds, Messrs. G. Tomlin, Metcalfe, Li Hoi Chee, Ah Chee, Aman, Benoit de Yong, and R. Tamahill, and 7 Chinese. From Hiogo.—Dr. and Miss Coward, Messrs. L. Cumberback, Wong Bang Dean, Wong Lan Cheun, Ah Gone, and 1 Chinese. From Nagasaki.—1 Japanese. From Hiogo.—For Singapore.—Captain Dunlop and Mr. M. Campbell. For Marseilles.—Mr. W. F. Greig.

DEPARTED.

Per *Preussen*, str., from Hongkong.—For Shanghai.—Messrs. H. Maurice Bevis, and J. Mackay. From Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. McBain, and Mrs. Sampson.

Per *Abyssinia*, str., for Vancouver.—Mr. Griffiths. For Boston.—Mr. D. C. Warster. For London.—Mr. and Miss Keats. For Pacific Coast Ports.—7 Chinese (second-class), and 624 Chinese (steerage).

Per *Arabic*, str., for Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Fraser-Smith and maid, Mr. and Mrs. T. Minami and family, Mrs. B. G. Pier, Mrs. B. Browne, Mr. H. W. Dick, Lieuts. C. E. Higginbotham and J. P. Brewin, and 2 Europeans. For San Francisco.—Hon. C. P. Chater, Mrs. Lo Sun, Mrs. Lo Ying and child, Messrs. T. I. Rose, F. E. Hodgdon, Ly Wing Homing, Wing Hock Gen, 1 European and 622 Chinese. For London. —Major A. de V. Brooke.

REPORTS.

The German steamship *Duburg* reports that she left Saigon on the 7th instant. Had strong easterly wind and rain.

The British steamship *Flintshire* reports that she left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and Hoihow on the 10th. Had strong north-east wind and heavy sea.

The Italian steamship *Bisagno* reports that she left Bombay, and Singapore on the 5th instant. Had very strong monsoon and hard squalls from Gulf of Siam; thence strong gale from east-north-east for the last two days.

The German steamship *Deuteros* reports that she left Bangkok on the 4th instant. Had strong south-west breeze to Cape Padaran, and calm weather to Cape Varela; thence to port strong north-east gale with high sea, and barometer low.

Post Office.

(CHINA AND JAPAN.)

For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui—Per *Fokien*, to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki.—Per *Propontis*, to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Cicero*, to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Wyvern*, to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Frejr*, to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., India, *viâ* Colombo and Calcutta.—Per *Pekin*, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Wingsang*, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Foochow, Port Darwin, Queensland Ports, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Afghan*, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Khiva*, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Port Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Guthrie*, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Malwa*, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India, *viâ* Madras. —Per *Sughalien*, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Cassandra*, on Monday, the 23rd instant, at 9.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

AFGHAN, British steamer, 1,439, G. Roy, 3rd July,—Sydney, *viâ* Manila 30th May, Sugar. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ALBANY, British steamer, 1,489, E. Porter, 9th July,—Saigon 5th July, Rice and General. —Adamson, Bell & Co.

CAMBODIA, British steamer, 1,959, A. Wildgoose, 9th July,—Hamburg 22nd May, General.—Russell & Co.

CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, A. George, 9th July,—Saigon 5th July, Rice and Paddy.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

CITY OF SYDNEY, American steamer, 3,016, D. E. Friele, 9th July,—San Francisco 12th June, and Yokohama 3rd July, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 8th July,—Iloilo 3rd July, Sapanwood.—Siemssen & Co.

DANUBE, British steamer, 562, F. W. Phillip, 9th July,—Haiphong 7th July, General.—A. R. Marty.

DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 3rd July,—Bangkok 26th June, Rice and Timber.—Yuen Fat Hong.

DIOMED, British steamer, 1,470, Bigley, 11th July,—Singapore 5th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, J. Lewis, 11th July,—Tamsui 7th July, Amoy 9th, and Swatow 10th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

FORMOSA, British steamer, 687, P. Hall, 10th July,—Tamsui 6th July, Amoy 8th, and Swatow 9th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

FREJR, Danish steamer, 419, Lund, 11th July,—Haiphong 8th July, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, W. von Schuckmann, 3rd July,—Nagasaki 29th June, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

GUTHRIE, British steamer, 1,500, Hugh Craig, 6th July,—Sydney 12th June, Townsville 18th, Cooktown 19th, Thursday Island 22nd, and Port Darwin 27th, General and Coal.—Russell & Co.

INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, W. J. Schäfer, 10th July,—Saigon 5th July, Rice and Paddy.—Wieler & Co.

KHIVA, British steamer, 1,452, Edward Crewe, 10th July.—Bombay 23rd June, and Singapore 4th July, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

METAPEDIA, British steamer, 1,454, J. B. Purvis, 9th July,—Nagasaki 4th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaishia.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1,357, Wm. Tarrand, 7th July,—Saigon 4th July, Rice, Paddy, and Cotton Seed.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

SEPTIMA, German steamer, 783, P. Hansen, 4th July,—Manila 30th June, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

TAICHIOW, British steamer, 862, J. Newton, 26th June,—Bangkok 20th June, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

THALES, British steamer, 820, Hunter, 8th July, —Taiwan, Amoy, and Swatow 7th July, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

THYRA, German steamer, 664, E. A. Jacobsen, 11th July,—Whampoa 11th July, General. —Siemssen & Co.

VISAYAS, Spanish steamer, 406, J. de Ajubita, 11th July,—Manila 8th July, General.—Ban Ho.

WINGSANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Croix, 8th July,—Singapore 2nd July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WYVERN, British steamer, 1,108, J. Brotherton, 7th July,—Bangkok 30th June, Rice.—Tung Kee.

SAILING VESSELS.

ANNA, German schooner, 347, H. Meinsdrico, 14th June,—Menada 10th May, Wood.—Siemssen & Co.

CHITTOOR, British bark, 217, S. Gortley, 20th June,—Freemantle 18th May, Sandalwood. —Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CUTHONA, British 3-m. schooner, 301, James Giffer, 19th June,—Sharks Bay 12th May, Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ELECTRA, American bark, 989, F. L. Jones, 20th June,—Manila 8th June, General.—Russell & Co.

ELLA NICOLAS, German bark, 574, J. W. Meisterfeld, 11th June,—Pescadores 7th June, Ballast.—Chinese.

ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

HEINRICH, German ship, 923, F. H. Bannau, 20th May,—Middlesborough 17th Dec., Iron and Cokes.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

HYDRA, Danish bark, 786, C. Christensen, 6th July,—Hamburg 11th March, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

JOHN NICHOLSON, British bark, 685, W. Quino, 8th July,—London 1st March, General.—Melchers & Co.

NORDEN, Norwegian schooner, 236, L. A. Jensen, 30th June,—Delagoa Bay 12th May, General. —Gilman & Co.

SACHEM, American ship, 1,311, J. L. Bartlett, 29th June,—Cardiff 17th March, Coal.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SANTA FILOMENA, Spanish schooner, 449, J. de Mendiguren, 24th Jan.,—Iloilo 31st Dec., General.—Kwong Cheong Tai.

SPINAWAY, British sch., 325, J. Garrich, 23rd June,—Sharks Bay 26th May, Sandalwood. —Siemssen & Co.

TARAPACA, British bark, 404, H. Kennett, 11th June,—Sandakan 15th May, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TETUAN, German bark, 438, Röper, 1st April,—Singapore 29th January, Hardwood and Timber.—Chinese.

VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 3rd May,—Honolulu 21st March, General.—Pustau & Co.

WANDERING JEW, American ship, 1,650, D. C. Nichols, 11th July,—Shanghai 19th June, General.—Pustau & Co.

YOUNG SIAM, Siamese bark, 789, G. Kock, 16th June,—Put back, General.—Chinese.

WHAMPOA.

E. J. SPENCE, British bark, 519, J. H. Gill, 14th June,—Newchwang 27th May, Beans. —Chinese.

FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 936, Graham, 9th July,—Shanghai —, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 9th July,—Foochow 4th July, and Amoy 8th, Beans and General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

HEVER, German steamer, 388, B. Detlefsen, 11th July,—Newchwang 3rd July, Beans.—Siemssen & Co.

KWANGLEE, Chinese steamer, 1,508, Lowe, 8th July,—Shanghai 4th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

KUTSANG, British steamer, 1,495, Lessar, 10th July,—Swatow 9th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PEKING, German steamer, 954, Heuermann, 11th July,—Shanghai 7th July, General.—Siemssen & Co.

YANGTSZE, German steamer, 814, C. N. Tonningsen, 10th July,—Chinkiang 5th July, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Polyhymnia	Singapore	July 13th	Siemssen & Co.
Oceanic	San Francisco	July 16th	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Deccan	Bombay	July 16th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Thibet	Bombay	July 25th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Zambesi	Vancouver	July 30th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Batavia	Vancouver	August 1st	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Pekin	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 14th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Orestes	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow.
London, via Suez Canal	Chingwo	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About July 20th.
London and Hamburg	Merionethshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About July 30th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Saghalien	Messageries Maritimes	July 19th, at noon.
Bremen, & Ports of Call	Preussen	Melchers & Co.	Aug. 2nd, at 10 a.m.
Genoa, & Ports of Call	Bisagno	Carlowitz & Co.	July 20th, at 10 a.m.
Havre and Hamburg	Cassandra	Siemssen & Co.	July 23rd, at 10 a.m.
New York, via Suez Canal	Monmouthshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About July 24th.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	July 19th, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	July 28th, at 3 p.m.
Sydney and Melbourne	Afghan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	July 14th, at 4 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Guthrie	Russell & Co.	July 16th, at 4 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits	Wingsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	July 14th, at 3 p.m.
Bombay, via Straits	Khiva	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 16th, at noon.
Bangkok	Deuteros	Ah Yon & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Malwa	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 17th, daylight.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c	General Werder	Melchers & Co.	About July 14th.
Shanghai	Diomed	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow.
Shanghai, via Swatow	Fooksang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Haiphong	Frejr	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Haiphong	Clara	A. R. Marty	To-morrow, daylight.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Fokien	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST UNPACKED A FRESH SUPPLY

OF

SMITH'S GLASGOW TOBACCOS,

BRIGHT CUT NAVY ..... in 1lb. Tins.
FLAKED HONEY DEW ..... in 1lb. "
GLASGOW MIXTURE ..... in ½lb. "
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE ..... in ½lb. "

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1888. [29

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 11, Praya Central,

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [85

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1888. [603

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1884. [25

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY; PORT, CLARETS. CHAMPAGNE. HOCKS, BURGUNDY. BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT. MACHINERY, COOKING STOVES. SCALES, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH. PIANOS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. SODA WATER MACHINERY, Gas Engines. VELOCIPEDE HORSES. EMPIRE LUBRICATORS. ICE MAKING MACHINES. BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888 [11

EMPIRE BREWERY, SHANGHAI.

"EMPIRE" LIGHT PALE ALE } IN
EMPIRE EXTRA STOUT ..... } BOTTLES.

THESE delicious and invigorating Products are better adapted in every respect to the requirements of this Climate than European Brands of ALE and STOUT, and are sold by the Undersigned 20 % Cheaper.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1888. [646

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MIIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the harbour or coming alongside the KOWLOON WHARF on application to the Undersigned.

Y. FUKUHARA,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1888. [105

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD, CENTRAL. [608

FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER.

BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE," KIEL
$7.25 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.
9.00 " 8 " Pints.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & CO.,
Sole Agents,
Hongkong and China.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1887. [463

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ABOUT TEN TONS OF ASPHALTE.

Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.,
Macao.

Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [367

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

ON MODERATE TERMS.

AN extensive property on the business side of the town, consisting of TEN STRONGLY BUILT GODOWNS, with Rooms above suitable for Offices or Dwelling Houses; Six small Dwelling Houses, attached to a Chinese Hong; and a piece of spare ground suitable for building purposes.

There are two separate entrances to the property, one opening on the Harbour close to the Steamboat Co.'s Wharf.

For full particulars, apply to "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1888. [366

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1888. [636

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.

WEEK DAYS.

The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. " half-hour.
4 to 8 " " quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

½ past 12 to ½ past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets may be obtained in the Cars.

Gentlemen are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the Middle Compartment.

Tickets for 30 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, at $12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at $2.50; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1888. [539

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at NOON, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London *via* Marseilles.

This improved service will *abolish all Transhipments*, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved *second-saloon* accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [488

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY, EAST POINT, HONGKONG.

A. G. GORDON & Co.

A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [41

THE GREATEST BLESSING

Of life is a perfect state of health. To secure this undeniable boon use LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. It strikes at the root of disease, improving Digestion by clearing away obstructions from the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, and at the same time renovating the Blood, eradicating poisonous and feverish humours. See large Advt.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Overwhelming testimony accompanies every bottle, proving this to be

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all chemists and patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

(Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture.")

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. [116

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